



Consistency

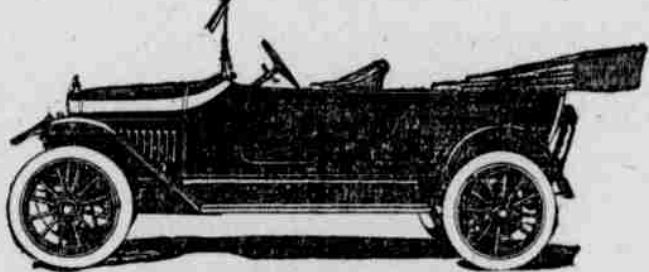
YOU want a motor car that will serve you consistently. You want to know that your car can be relied upon day in and day out. You want high mileage per gallon of gasoline and freedom from repairs and readjustments. And you want these things, not occasionally, but continuously—day after day.

On these qualities the Maxwell has made good. It has proved its worth. When the Maxwell stock touring car set the World's Motor Non-Stop Mileage Record a short time ago it travelled for 44 consecutive days and nights and its performance was consistent.

It went about 500 miles each and every day. It went within a small fraction of 22 miles to every gallon of gasoline. It went the whole distance of 22,000 miles—probably further than you would travel in two years—without any repairs or readjustments. Every one of eight tires (two sets) went just about 9,800 miles and the others finished in good shape. For consistency and reliability this record far exceeds anything we ever heard of.

You can get a Maxwell, an exact duplicate of the record breaking stock car, on the partial payment plan we have perfected. All you have to do is to make the initial payment, then take the car and pay the balance as you ride. The unusual value of the Maxwell, together with our easy payment plan of purchase, is bound to dispose of our allotment of cars very quickly. Better make your reservation now, delivery later if you prefer.

Touring Car, \$655. Roadster, \$635
Price F. O. B. Detroit



DROWN MOTOR CAR CO.
Jefferson Street, Barre, Vt.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Maxwell

RAISING YOUNG CHICKS.

Big Saving Comes from Saving These
Faint Little Follies.

One of the best indications of a poultryman's ability is his success in raising young chicks. If this part of the work is unsuccessful the entire business will be proportionately poor, because in poultry raising it is practically necessary to reproduce the entire stock each season. Successful rearing not only means the raising of a reasonable percentage of the chicks hatched, but also raising them in such a manner that they can be developed into mature stock without setbacks and with as much vigor as possible. Results in raising chickens are, of course, dependent upon thoroughness in many details, neglect of any of which may bring in different results, but of all details feeding is perhaps the one giving the greatest trouble, says the Country Gentleman.

The feeding of the young chicks for the first few weeks is the foundation upon which the future of the flock depends. Improper feeding in early life not only causes loss of chicks, but also stunts growth and causes disorders that show their effects later, even though the trouble is apparently outgrown when the fowls reach maturity.

There has always been a great deal of controversy as to how soon the chicks should be fed after hatching. Some claim that the chicks should receive no feed for 48 hours after hatching, but the experience of many practical poultrymen is that the chicks should be fed as soon

as they show a desire to eat. Usually the chicks will sleep after being taken from the incubator, at which time they need no feed, but as soon as they become restive and begin pecking at things and at each other feeding should begin.

The first feed should consist of something soft and easily digested. The feeding should be regular and often—small quantities at a time being given and great care taken not to overfeed. A mixture of equal parts rolled oats and stale bread crumbs, mixed with finely ground hard-boiled eggs, shells included, has given excellent results. This should be mixed in the proportion of one egg to six times that bulk of rolled oats and bread crumb mixture. A little fine grit may be added to the mixture, but only a little, as the chicks will eat anything the first two weeks of their lives and are as likely to fill up on grit as on feed. This mixture should be fed five times a day the first three days, on large sheets of brown paper; after that chick feed may be allowed twice a day and the egg mixture three times a day.

After the first week the egg mixture may be fed in small galvanized troughs and the grain thrown into light litter. Only what the chicks will clean up in 10 or 15 minutes should be fed, and care should be taken to remove any mash that is left. Dry wheat bran kept before the chicks in small troughs all the time has been found very good and will frequently prove helpful in avoiding constipation.

A good chick feed mixture may be made from the following: 150 pounds cracked wheat, 100 pounds pinhead oats, 150 pounds finely screened cracked corn, 100 pounds finely cracked kaffir, 20 pounds broken rice, 30 pounds cracked peas, 50 pounds chick grit and 20 pounds chick-sized charcoal. The commercial chick feeds are very satisfactory when made of good, clean broken grains and seeds, but they contain no secret properties that make them more desirable than the home mixture. It is, however, doubtful economy to make one's chick own chick feed.

One Phase of Efficiency.

"And you have had the same servant for two years?"
"Yes," replied Mrs. Crossings. "She says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching the family her ways."—Washington Star.

Candor.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Supposing Bridget, I should deduct from your wages the cost of all the dishes you broke?"
Bridget—Sure, ma'am, in that case it's myself I'd be like the dishes.—Boston Transcript.

WANTS FIGHT IN THE OPEN

Senator Kenyon Would Like
Public Hearings on
Brandeis

DRUG MERGER INQUIRY ON

Witnesses Tell of Riker-
Hegeman Drug-Cigar
Stores Combine

Washington, May 13.—Louis D. Brandeis was employed by the forces seeking to merge the United Cigar Stores Co. and the Riker-Hegeman drug concern to say whether the proposed plan was legal because he was known to "lean backward" in favor of the enforcement of anti-trust acts. This was testified yesterday before the Senate judiciary committee by Louis K. Liggett, a chief figure in the merger, and his attorney, F. E. Snow, both of Boston.

"We thought if we could get by him we could get by anyone," said Snow. "When he finally told us our proposed business adventure was lawful we were so confident that we went ahead with it despite hints by the United States district attorney he might prosecute us."

The two witnesses had been called by the opposition to Brandeis to show him out of sympathy with the anti-trust acts and that he had approved combines which the government believes illegal.

Mr. Liggett said the merger of these two companies had been planned by him, but that his attorney, F. E. Snow, had advised him, before action, to ask Mr. Brandeis if the proposal was proper.

Mr. Brandeis finally did hold their proposed course legal, and the merger subsequently was completed, said the witness. He said the department of justice still was suspicious that his enlarged property—153 stores and 3,000 agents—might do wrong to competitors if it wished, and was in violation of trust laws, although no suit ever has been filed.

He said the proposal involved no plan of monopoly, but that the combine gave an opportunity for an economical carrying on of both businesses.

George W. Anderson, United States attorney, who looked into this merger a few months ago, said he disagreed with Mr. Brandeis' opinion that the merger was legal, but this was merely an honest difference of opinion.

A fight to carry the Brandeis fight into the open was begun yesterday by Senator Kenyon of Ohio, who introduced a resolution to consider all business of the Senate in open sessions except international affairs. If this resolution carries it will overturn a long practice.

Last year a similar resolution, also introduced by Senator Kenyon, failed of passage but by a single vote, and Senator La Follette, who was absent, would have voted for it if present. This year he will make it a point to attend.

The two first big nominations to be considered under the new proposed rules would be those of Brandeis and Federal Trade Commissioner Rublee. The postmasterhips at Chicago and New York probably would be next.

AWAIT TAFT'S AID TO HUGHES

Expectation of Public Announcement By
Ex-President Interests All
Leaders.

Washington, May 13.—Politicians who are following the various presidential booms pricked up their ears yesterday over reports that former President Taft soon will come out openly for Justice Hughes to head the Republican ticket.

Not only is this hailed by the Hughes supporters as evidence that support for the justice is growing, but it is regarded as indicating that many of the Republican political leaders who stood by Taft and fought for him in 1912 are going to support Hughes.

Furthermore, it is regarded as showing that by no means all the old guard politicians who have tried to head off Roosevelt and who now, thinking Roosevelt has been halted, are trying to stop Hughes, are engaged in this movement to throw the nomination elsewhere than to Hughes.

So far as the support of Taft himself is concerned, many politicians who are not for Hughes take the view that it will be two edged. They point out that while on the one hand it may add something to Hughes' strength, on the other hand it will have a tendency to alienate some of the progressive Republicans who refused to support Taft in 1912, and to make it easier for the Bull Moose to accept Hughes should he be nominated.

LANSING AFTER DETAILS.

May Ask Germany What Punishment
Was Imposed on U-Boat Captain.

Washington, May 13.—Secretary Lansing has indicated that the United States might make inquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

There are numerous precedents for making such an inquiry. Germany during trouble in China insisted upon the execution of certain persons in the presence of a German officer.

Secretary Lansing also indicated that the United States might make inquiries regarding the punishment inflicted on the submarine commander that sank the Italian steamship Ancona and the British steamer Arabic.

MINIMUM WAGE \$3 A DAY.

House Committee Reports Bill for Government Employees.

Washington, May 13.—From scrub women up, no federal employee would work for less than \$3 a day under the terms of the Nolan minimum wage bill reported favorably by the House labor committee yesterday.

To make certain the scrubwomen and others working under similar conditions are provided for, the bill says "if working by the hour, not less than 27½ cents an hour" shall be paid.

Safe Home Remedy for Skin-Troubles

Eczema, ringworm, and other itching, burning skin eruptions are so easily made worse by improper treatment that one has to be very careful. There is one method, however, that you need never hesitate to use, even on a baby's tender skin—that is the Resinol treatment. Resinol is the prescription of a Baltimore doctor, put up in the form of resinol ointment and resinol soap. This proved so remarkably successful, that thousands of other physicians have prescribed it constantly for over twenty years.

Generally Resinol stops itching at once, and heals the eruption quickly and at little cost. Resinol ointment and resinol soap can be bought at any druggist's.

Resinol Soap is not only unusually cleansing and softening, but its regular use gives to the skin and hair that natural beauty of perfect health which cosmetics can only imitate.

COURT REFUSES INJUNCTION

And Order to Separate Great Lakes
Steamship Companies and Lehigh
Valley Companies Goes
Into Effect.

Philadelphia, May 12.—The federal district court today dismissed the petition of the Lehigh Valley railroad to have the interstate commerce commission restraining from enforcing the order directing the Great Lakes steamship companies to divorce the Lehigh Valley companies.

WANTS DETAILS. Of How Germany Punished Submarine Commander.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Secretary Lansing indicated yesterday that the United States might make inquiries of the German government regarding the punishment imposed upon the commander of the submarine that sank the steamer Sussex.

It was not disclosed that the inquiry would be made. There are numerous precedents for making such an inquiry. Germany during the trouble in China insisted upon the execution of certain persons in the presence of a German officer.

Secretary Lansing also indicated that the United States might make inquiries regarding the punishment inflicted by the Austrian government upon the submarine commander that sank the Italian steamship Ancona and the British steamer Arabic.

Domestic and Other Conversational Requirements.

Word comes from the ever interesting Pacific coast that the "wave of enlightenment" that began in San Francisco and that is tolls making its way eastward has so uplifted the conversational tone of the ladies in those parts that to be their equals in dinner table talk our men folk "will need to polish up whatever mental equipment they may possess or else stay at home and confine their conversational prowess to the domestic board, where the requirements are not severe."

We like the spirit of this. Nothing nimbly-pamby here. A sturdy, ringing boast and threat combined: "We are the people; watch your steps!" We guess no part of the country boasts itself, especially in intellectual stuff, so to say, unless it is there with the punch, the trumpet note of defiance.

We find, however, in the language we have quoted above a hint, as it seems, of a social status interesting indeed. If we are not misled in our reading, Gentlemen of the East, it is suggested, unequal in hazard of wits with ladies who have received baptism in this wave of enlightenment, were in a better place, or a place better adapted to their mental limitations, at home, "confining their conversational prowess to the domestic board."

Somewhat it is impossible to escape a notion thus conveyed that gentlemen leaving dining tables under the unhappy handicap of inability to meet scintillating sparks with ingenious partides would upon returning home find their wives there.

Maybe not; we may have misconstrued, yet the haunting thought prevails that gentlemen dining with ladies where the billows of thought roll high and strong leave their wives to dine at the domestic board, where the requirements are not severe, but the dinners, no doubt, much better.—New York Sun.

Bilkins' Scheme.

Roderick—Great Scott! Has Bilkins lost his mind?
Van Albert—I don't think so. Why?
Roderick—Just look at the illumination in his home. He has had every gas jet burning all day long.

Van Albert—Oh, that's just a little scheme Bilkins has to increase his gas bill this month. His wife is coming back to-morrow and he told her he had been remaining at home and reading every night since she went away.—Pacific Service Magazine.

He Knew.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"The early birds don't get all the worms."
"Why not, my boy?"
"Because some of the early apples get 'em, too."—Yonkers Statesman.

HAVE CHARMING HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Men and Women: Is Your Hair Lustreous, Soft and Abundant?

One bottle of Parisian Sage will prove to any man or woman that dandruff can be banished forever, that there is no need of falling hair and that scalp itch is unnecessary.

It is a delightful, refreshing, invigorating, harmless and inexpensive liquid that every druggist knows about and speaks well of.

But one thing that has especially made Parisian Sage famous is its peculiar power to turn harsh, unattractive hair into luxuriant hair in a short time, and women who desire fascinating hair should not be without it.

The Parisian Pharmacy guarantees it to do just as advertised or money back, and they sell lots of it.—Adv.

TO SAVE WORKMEN FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Extension of Campaign Planned By National Association Described at Convention in Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 13.—Plans for the extension of the anti-tuberculosis campaign among the working men and women of the country were outlined by Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in an address before the sociological section of the association here yesterday.

"Local tuberculosis relief associations among the working men and women of this country have for the most part taken four forms: those in which the employees and the employer have both contributed; those in which the employer has contributed; those in which the working men have appealed to the general community for the establishment of a sanatorium; and those in which the labor unions have controlled the work for the relief of fellow members. There are besides these four forms of organization the large number of general benefit associations in shops and stores and the splendid work of the large international unions such as the typographical, printing pressmen, photo engravers, cigar makers and others.

"In a recent study made by the national association, organizations of the four types mentioned above were carefully studied in such cities as Hartford, New Haven and Meriden, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Albany, Brooklyn and Buffalo, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. From the experience of these organizations a plan where the employer contributes everything and simply arranges for a limited stay of his men in a sanatorium, as is done in Worcester, seems to be undesirable. Another plan cannot be recommended very highly is one in which the bulk of effort is spent on the establishment of a sanatorium. In the first of these two plans, no provision is made for co-operation with the workingmen, which seems to be vital to the success of any tuberculosis relief organization. In the second, the establishment and maintenance of a sanatorium appears to be too great a drain on the limited private resources of the workingmen. Such efforts should rather be encouraged and insisted upon as a legitimate expenditure from the public purse.

"In Hartford and other Connecticut cities a form of organization has grown up in which the workers contribute whatever they are able to a free tuberculosis fund, and the employers generally equal the joint contribution of their employees. This method is then used in treatment of tuberculous men and women in state sanatoria, so that by offering treatment at reduced rates, the state also in effect contributes a share.

"The national association urges that in every industrial city and town some special effort be made to organize the working men and women in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. This organization should preferably be under control and leadership of the local central anti-tuberculosis association and should have the following features:

"A plan of collection of funds which would bring contributions both from employees and from employers.

"A system of periodic medical examination so arranged that it would discover and control early cases of tuberculosis and other diseases, and that it would also provide for the suitable employment of the convalescent worker.

"A division of responsibility which would throw much of the care or relief of the tuberculous working men upon the shoulders of the special organizations of the men themselves.

"The opportunity to collect statistical material should be recognized and the working men themselves should be impressed through every possible means with the necessity and desirability of this type of co-operation."

The Bungalow Church.

Only very lately has there been any indication of a declaration of independence in the matter of church planning in this country. This is chiefly evidenced in the tendency to build churches better suited to modern church life than any ecclesiastical edifice can possibly be.

Nowadays, the church is seeking to get into closer touch with the daily lives of people, to become something real and definite and personal to them. In larger cities this effort takes concrete form in the institutional churches, an everyday church which recognizes temporal as well as spiritual needs. It recognizes the fact that the effect of the Sunday sermon may be lost unless those who hear it have a chance to work and play under reasonably pleasant conditions the rest of the week; and that it is not beneath the dignity of the church to provide such conditions, if need be.

The bungalow church, which has gained a remarkable popularity in southern California, states how one community has solved the problem of building small churches with in the means of small congregations, suited to their individual needs without detracting from the appearance of the neighborhood.—Bertha H. Smith in The Country Magazine for May.

A Garden of Surprises.

"The landscape architects hold up their hands in protest when they see my garden," laughs Mrs. Dyer. "They say: 'But it has no center!' and that is just what I wanted. I did not wish to be able to see my whole garden from the veranda steps. I like the idea of surprises, of there being pretty nooks and unexpected vistas which will make it something more than just a formal arrangement of flower beds. Now one walks down the rows of annuals, turns to the right, beside the bed of harkspur, and suddenly a new vista opens to the left. Through a bow of pink roses one looks along an aisle of iris to where, between the rhododendrons of the perennial garden, one sees the marble Bacchus against his background of green. It is like having several different gardens, each one to satisfy a mood."

The special satisfaction in the combined gardens lies in the assurance that there will always be some part in full bloom. When the perennials are no longer in their glory—although there is always some color in each garden—then the annuals are at their best. It is the result of experiment, of careful attention to details, and lastly and most important, of a real love for flowers and their garden setting.—Raymond Comstock in The Country Magazine for April.

Ought to Be.

"Is this land rich?" asked the prospective purchaser cautiously.

"It is certainly rich," replied the gentleman farmer. "I have put all the money I had into it."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Topics of the Home and Household.

When cleaning windows take clear water and add a little blueing and your windows will shine beautifully. This works like magic.

Butter potatoes when putting them into the oven to bake, as the fat softens the skin and makes a more attractive vegetable to serve.

To make boots waterproof, melt together two parts beeswax to one part of mutton fat. Apply this to the leather at night and in the morning wipe well with a piece of flannel.

If a run starts in the thread of a silk stocking, rub the end of the run with a piece of moist soap. This will keep the raveling from going any further and will arrest it until one has a chance to mend the stocking.

Three Generations.

I saw three girls far up the street
All clad alike from head to feet
I waited till they nearer drew
That I might get a better view
Of those three chickens!

Each step that brought them nearer showed
How much to distance judgment owed;
For soon I recognized each face.
The Browns—grandma, mamma and Grace,
Aint' style the chickens?

Furbishing Up Old Handbag.

When a leather handbag has become rubbed at the edges and gray all over, although the lining is still good, do not throw it away but paint it with a specially prepared liquid, which is intended for freshening straw hats, but works equally well on leather. When tried recently on a handsome but badly worn bag of smooth leather, it restored it to shiny newness; the new coat is not sticky, does not stain the hands, and does not spot when dampened. The liquid comes in black, navy blue, red, brown, violet, sage green, burnt straw, cadet blue, yellow, lavender, cerise and uncolored.

Care of Metal Utensils.

There had been wholesale poisoning in one city after a musical. Nothing in the menu seemed at fault, and it was only after careful investigation that the cause was learned—a metal spoon allowed to stand all night in the mayonnaise.

Too great care cannot be taken in the use of metal utensils. It pays for housekeepers to buy heavily plated forks and spoons for kitchen use, as the cheaper ones wear off and are used long after they are unsafe.

Keep a sharp watch on ice cream freezers—when old they give bad cases of lead poisoning. They should be discarded when the enamel begins to wear off.

Never put acid jellies or tomatoes in tin dishes to cool—the results are sure to be injurious. Use earthenware molds wherever possible.

In opening canned goods pour out the contents immediately, though but a portion is to be used. The air acting on the metal poisons the contents.

If you buy table oil in quantities never let it stay in the opened cans. Bottle at once. Never mix mayonnaise in a tin dish. The action of the vinegar or lemon on it makes for illness.—Manchester Union.

Serving Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is again arrayed among the everyday food supplies. Those of us who like it are decidedly glad, for there is hardly anything that returns year after year with such unspiced freshness of taste as rhubarb, says the Boston Traveler.

To-day, of course, it is as "sauces" that rhubarb is primarily used. There was a time, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the leaves of rhubarb were boiled as greens, and so boiled were considered better than spinach or beet greens. In those days the stalks were discarded.

Things are reversed now, and we stew the stalks and make it into refreshing and tempting "sauces." One way to do this is to cut the stalks into inch lengths and put them in a double boiler with a very little water. When tender add sugar and stir it in carefully.

Another way to stew rhubarb is to cut the stalks into one-inch pieces and to plunge these into boiling water. Leave them there, boiling, and when tender, but before they have softened enough to lose their shape, drain and sprinkle with sugar and the grated rind of lemon. Chill and serve with cream.

Rhubarb can be made into delicious fritters. Simmer inch-long pieces until tender and then drain and dip in sweetened fritter batter. Brown and roll in sugar.

Rhubarb pudding is made in this way: Butter a baking dish and in the bottom put three slices of bread which have been dipped in hot water. Fill the dish with rhubarb stalks, cut into small pieces and generously sprinkle with sugar and grated lemon peel. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and sugar and bits of butter and bake until brown.

Rhubarb tarts are delicious when made like this: Cut rhubarb enough to measure three cups into small pieces and mix with the juice and grated rind of a lemon, tablespoon of water, cup of sugar and stew gently until tender. Bake good pie paste in muffin tins and cool these tart shells. When the rhubarb is cool fill the shells and cover with a meringue or spoonful of whipped cream.

For rhubarb jelly proceed in this way: Wash eight pounds of the stalks, wash, dry and cut into small pieces, but do not pare it. Put it in an earthen jar with the rind of three lemons cut into thin strips. Cover and place in the oven until tender. Let it drain through a jelly bag and add the juice of three lemons and boil gently for 25 minutes. Measure the juice and to four cups add five of sugar. The sugar should be heated in the oven. Boil after the sugar is added, until it has reached the jellifying stage.

Simple Recipes for Busy Housekeepers.

Maple Custard—Six eggs, three cups of milk, a pinch of salt and half a cup of heavy maple syrup. Mix and bake according to directions for cup custards.

Orange Jelly—Half a box of gelatin, half a cup of cold water, the juice of a lemon, one cup of boiling water and two cups of orange juice. Soak the gelatin in the cold water, add the boiling water and sugar as needed. When cool, add the lemon and orange juice, strain through cheesecloth, into moulds and chill. A fine orange flavor may be secured by grating the orange rind into the

Didn't Sleep Well

Stomach feel uneasy, night was hot and close, and you were nervous? No wonder. Your food didn't digest, it fermented, and the poisons it gave off disturbed your whole system. If you could see it, you'd find your stomach and bowels full of gas. Peruna's got chronic by now—real catarrh.

Peruna Will Help You

First place, it's a reliable invigorating tonic; second place, it has special reference to inflamed membranes. Let them alone, and they will get worse. Indigestion, dyspepsia, bowel trouble—all follow the weakened system in summer. Peruna restores strength, aids digestion, cleans up catarrh in fact, so it leaves your run-down body that Nature restores the balance; you sleep well, digest your food, resist hot weather, and—why, you are well.

For forty-four years Peruna has done this for many thousands. Large numbers of them testify to it. You can't fool the people all the time. They learn what helps, and their verdict established Peruna long ago.

Get a tablet for your convenience.

THE PERUNA COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO.



juice, letting it stand for an hour or two and straining through cheesecloth into the jelly.

Wine Jelly—Prepare as above, using wine instead of orange juice. The lemon juice brings out the flavor.

Baked Rice Pudding—One cup of rice, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of salt, six cups of milk and a cup of stoned raisins. Put the rice into a baking dish, add the other ingredients, flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg and bake in a very slow oven three or four hours. Stir two or three times during the first hour and if the top browns too quickly, cover with buttered paper. If the pudding seems dry, add another cup of milk. Half of this recipe is sufficient for a small family.

Bordeaux Pudding—Cut a sponge cake into three layers, spread with jam, put together again, cover with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, sprinkle with chopped nuts. Serve on a platter.

Roly Poly—Make a short biscuit dough, roll into a long rectangular sheet, spread with fruit, fresh or canned—apples, pears, peaches, pineapples, strawberries, raspberries, plums, gooseberries, huckleberries or cherries—roll up, tie in a cloth, tying closely at the ends and steam till done. Serve in slices with lemon sauce or with sauce flavored with the juices of the fruit used.

Almond Blanc Manger—Make a paste of four tablespoons of cornstarch with a little cold water. Stir it into a quart of milk, with four tablespoons of sugar, and boil till thick. Flavor with a drop or two of bitter almond and stir in one cup of blanched and shredded almonds. Mould, chill and serve with cream.

Graham Fruit Pudding—Two cups of graham flour, one cup of raisins or currants, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, one egg, one teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of soda. Mix carefully, pour into a pudding mould and steam three hours. For the sauce use a tablespoon each of butter and cornstarch and a cup of boiling water. Add half a cup of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Boil up once and serve.

Sago Cream—Cook half a cup of sago in a pint of milk until clear, add a pinch of salt and three tablespoons of sugar. Beat the whites of three eggs, add to the mixture, and cook two minutes. Flavor with lemon when a little cool and fold in lightly one cup of whipped cream. Pour into a mould and set on ice. Serve with a sauce of fresh fruit, crushed and sweetened.

Snow Pudding—One-fourth box of gelatin, one-fourth cup of cold water, whites of three eggs, one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, and one-fourth cup of lemon juice. Soak the gelatin in the cold water, dissolve in boiling water, add lemon juice, strain lemon set aside in a cool place. When cool, but not stiff, beat stiff frothy, add the whites of eggs, beaten stiff and continue to beat until the mixture is stiff enough to hold its shape. Mould, chill and serve with boiled